

GAI

Who, when the shamed shield of slain Sansfoy
He spy'd, with that same fairy champion's page,
He to him leapt; and that same envious gage,
Of victor's glory, from him snatcht away. *Fairy Queen.*

There I throw my gage

Disclaiming here the kindred of a king,
And lay aside my high blood's royalty. *Shakefp. Richard II.*
That marks thee out for hell. *Shakefp. Richard II.*

They from their mothers breasts poor orphans rend,
Nor without gages to the needy lend. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

I am made the cautionary pledge,
The gage and hostage of your keeping it. *Southern's Oronok.*

But since it was decreed, auspicious king,
In Britain's right that thou shouldst wed the main,
Heav'n, as a gage, would cast some previous thing,
And therefore doom'd that Lawton should be slain. *Dryden.*

In any truth, that gets not possession of our minds by self-
evidence or demonstration, the arguments, that gain it silent,
are the vouchers and gage of its probability. *Locke.*

To GAGE, *v. a.* [*gager*, French.]

1. To wager; to depone as a wager; to impawn; to give as a caution, pledge, or security.

Against the which, a moiety competent
Was gaged by our king. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

Drawing near the shore, he found the Turkish merchants
making merry upon the main: unto these merchants he gave
due salutations, gaging his faith for their safety, and they like-
wise to him. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

2. To measure; to take the contents of any vessel of liquids
particularly. More properly gauge. See GAUGE.

We shall see your bearing.

—Nay, but I bar to-night: you shall not gage me
By what we do to-night. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

To GA'GGLE, *v. n.* [*gagen*, *gagelen*, Dutch.] To make noise
like a goose.

Birds prune their feathers, geese gaggle, and crows seem to
call upon rain; which is but the comfort they receive in the
relenting of the air. *Bacon's Natural History*, N^o. 823.

May fat geese gaggle with melodious voice,
And ne'er want gooseberries or apple-sauce. *King.*

GA'ETV. See GAYETY.

GA'LV. *adv.* [*from gay*.]

1. Airily; cheerfully.

2. Splendidly; pompously; with great show.

The ladies gaily dress'd, the Mall adorn
With curious dyes, and paint the sunny morn. *Gay's Trivia.*

Like some fair flower that early Spring supplies,
That gaily blooms, but ev'n in blooming dies. *Pope.*

GA'IN, *n. f.* [*gain*, French.]

1. Profit; advantage.

But what things were gain to me, those I counted loss for
Christ. *Phil. iii. 7.*

Besides the purpose it were now, to teach how victory should
be used, or the gains thereof communicated to the general
content. *Raleigh's Essays.*

It is in praise of men as in gettings and gain; for light
gains make heavy purses; for light gains come thick, whereas
great come but now and then. *Bacon, Essay 53.*

This must be made by some governor upon his own private
account, who has a great stock that he is content to turn that
way, and is invited by the gains. *Temple.*

2. Interest; lucrative views.

That fir, which serves for gain,
And follows but for form,
Will pack, when it begins to rain,
And leave thee in the storm. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

3. Unlawful advantage.

Did I make a gain of you by any of them whom I sent unto
you? *2 Cor. xii. 17.*

4. Overplus in a comparative computation; any thing opposed
to loss.

To GAIN, *v. a.* [*gagner*, French.]

1. To obtain as profit or advantage.

Thou hast taken usury and increase, and thou hast greedily
gained of thy neighbours by extortions. *Ezek. xxii. 12.*

2. To have the overplus in comparative computation.

If you have two vessels to fill, and you empty one to fill the
other, you gain nothing by that. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. To obtain; to procure.

If such a tradition were endeavoured to be set on foot, it is
not easy to imagine how it should at first gain entertainment;
but much more difficult to conceive how ever it should come
to be universally propagated. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

4. To obtain increase of any thing allotted.

I know that ye would gain the time, because ye see the king
is gone from me. *Dan. ii. 8.*

5. To obtain whatever good or bad.

Ye should not have loosed from Crete, and have gained this
harm and loss. *Acts xxvii. 21.*

6. To win.

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They who were sent to the other parts, after a short rest-
ance, gained it. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Fat fees from the defended Umbrian draws,
And only gains the wealthy client's cause. *Dryd. Pers. Sat.*

O love! for Sylvia let me gain the prize,
And make my tongue victorious as her eyes. *Pope's Spring.*

7. To draw into any interest or party.

Come, with presents, laden from the port,
To gratify the queen and gain the court. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

If Pyrrhus must be wrought to pity,
No woman does it better than yourself:

If you gain him, I shall comply of course. *A. Phillis.*

8. To reach; to attain.

The Welt glimmers with some streaks of day:
Now spurs the latest traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

Death was the post, which I almost did gain:

Shall I once more be tost into the main?

We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very
troublesome march to reach the top of it. *Addison on Italy.*

Thus sav'd from death, they gain the Phœstian shores,
With smatter'd vessels and disabled cars. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iii.*

9. To GAIN over. To draw to another party or interest.

The court of Hanover should have endeavoured to gain over
those who were represented as their enemies. *Swift.*

To GAIN, *v. n.*

1. To encroach; to come forward by degrees.

When watchful herons leave their wat'ry stand,
And mounting upward with erected flight,
Gain on the skies, and soar above the fight. *Dryd. Virg. Gæ.*

On the land while here the ocean gains,
In other parts it leaves wide sandy plains. *Pope on Criticism.*

2. To get ground; to prevail against.

The English have not only gained upon the Venetians in
the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itself. *Addison.*

3. To obtain influence with.

My good behaviour had gained so far on the emperor, that
I began to conceive hopes of liberty. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To GAIN, *v. n.* To grow rich; to have advantage; to be ad-
vancing in interest or happiness.

GAIN, *adj.* [*An old word now out of use.*] Handy; ready;
dexterous.

GA'INER, *n. f.* [*from gain*.] One who receives profit or ad-
vantage.

The client, besides retaining a good conscience, is always
a gainer, and by no means can be at any loss, as seeing, it the
composition be overhauled, he may relieve himself by recourse
to his oath. *Bacon's Off. of Alimant.*

If what I get in empire

I lose in fame, I think myself no gainer. *Denham's Septh.*

He that loses any thing, and gets wisdom by it, is a gainer
by the loss. *L'Estrange, Fable 59.*

By extending a well regulated trade, we are as great gainers
by the commodities of many other countries as those of our
own nation. *Addison's Freeholder.*

GA'INFUL, *adj.* [*gain* and *full*.]

1. Advantageous; profitable.

He will dazzle his eyes, and bait him in with the luscious
proposal of some gainful purchase, some rich match, or advan-
tageous project. *Swift.*

2. Lucrative; productive of money.

Nor knows he merchants gainful care. *Dryden's Haron.*

Thrice sacred muse! commodious precepts gives,
Instructive to the swains, not wholly bent
On what is gainful: sometimes she diverts
From solid counsels. *Philips.*

GA'INFULLY, *adv.* [*from gainful*.] Profitably; advantage-
ously.

GA'INFULNESS, *n. f.* [*from gainful*.] Profit; advantage.

GA'INGIVING, *n. f.* [*gainful* and *give*.] The same as mis-
giving; a giving against: as gainfaying, which is still in use,
is saying against, or contradicting. *Flanmer.*

It is but foolery; but it is such a kind of gainfaying as
would, perhaps, trouble a woman. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

GA'INLESS, *adj.* [*from gain*.] Unprofitable; producing no
advantage.

GA'INLESSNESS, *n. f.* [*from gainless*.] Unprofitableness; want
of advantage.

The parallel holds too in the gainlessness as well as labori-
ousness of the work: those wretched creatures, buried in earth
and darkness, were never the richer for all the ore they
dugged; no more is the insatiable miser. *Decay of Piety.*

GA'INLY, *adv.* [*from gain*.] Handily; readily; dexterously.

To GA'INSAY, *v. a.* [*gainst* and *say*.]

1. To contradict; to oppose; to controvert with; to dispute
against.

Speeches which gainfay one another, must of necessity be
applied both unto one and the same subject. *Hooker, b. v.*

Too facile then, thou didst not much gainfay;
Nay, didst permit, approve, and fair dismiss. *Milton's P. L.*

2. To deny any thing.

I never

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I never heard yet

That any of those bolder vices wanted
Less impudence to gainfay what they did,
Than to perform it first. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*

GA'INSAYER, *n. f.* [*from gainfay*.] Opponent; adversary.

Such as may satisfy gainfayers, when suddenly, and besides
expectation, they require the same at our hands. *Hooker, b. v.*

We are, for this cause, challenged as manifest gainfayers
of Scripture, even in that which we read for Scripture unto
the people. *Hooker, b. v. f. 19.*

It was full matter of conviction to all gainfayers. *Hammond.*

GA'INST, *prep.* [*for a'inst*.] See AGAINST.

Tremble, ye nations! who, secure before,
Laugh'd at those arms, that gainst ourselves we bore. *Dryd.*

To GA'INSTAND, *v. a.* [*gainst* and *stand*.] To withstand; to
oppose; to resist.

Love proved himself valiant, that durst with the sword of
reverent duty gainstand the force of so many enraged de-
fires. *Sidney, b. ii.*

GA'IRISH, *adj.* [*zeppian*, to dress fine, Saxon.]

1. Gaudy; showy; splendid; fine.

I call'd thee then poor shadow, painted queen,
The pretension of that but what I was;
A mother, only mock'd with two fair babes;
A dream of what thou wast, a gainish flag,
To be the aim of every dangerous shot. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*

There in close covert by some brook,
Where no profane eye may look,
Hide me from day's gainish eye. *Milton.*

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.

Fame and glory transports a man out of himself: it makes
the mind loose and gainish, scatters the spirits, and leaves a
kind of dissolution upon all the faculties. *Scot's Sermons.*

GA'IRISHNESS, *n. f.* [*from gainish*.]

1. Finery; flaunting gaudiness.

2. Flighty or extravagant joy.

Let your hope be without vanity, or gainishness of spirit, but
fobber, grave and silent. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*

GATT, *n. f.* [*gat*, Dutch.]

1. A way; as, gang your gait.

Good youth, address thy gait unto her;
Be not denied access, stand at her door. *Shakefp.*

2. March; walk.

Nought regarding, they kept on their gait,
And all her vain allurements did forsake. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Thou art so lean and meagre waxen late,
That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble gait. *Hubb. Tale.*

3. The manner and air of walking.

Great Juno comes; I know her by her gait. *Shakefp.*

He had in his person, in his aspect, the appearance of a
great man, which he preferred in his gait and motion. *Chambers.*

A third, who, by his gait

And fierce demeanour, seems the prince of hell. *Milton.*

Leviathans

Wallowing, unwieldy, enormous in their gait. *Milton.*

I describ'd his way,

Bent all on speed, and mark'd his airy gait. *Milt. Pa. Last.*

GALA'GE, *n. f.* A shepherd's clog.

My heart-blood is well nigh frozen, I feel;
And my galage grown fast to my heel. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

GALA'NGAL, *n. f.* [*galange*, French.] A medicinal root,
of which there are two species. The lesser galangal is in
pieces, about an inch or two long, of the thickness of a man's
little finger; a brownish red colour, extremely hot and pun-
gent. The larger galangal is in pieces, about two inches or
more in length, and an inch in thickness: its colour is brown,
with a faint cast of red in it: it has a disagreeable, but much
less acrid and pungent taste than the smaller sort. They are
both brought from the East-Indies; the small kind from China,
and the larger from the island of Java, wherewith the people,
while it is fresh, by way of spice, season their dishes. The
small sort is used with us in medicine as a stomachick, and is
an ingredient in almost all bitter infusions and mixtures. *Hill.*

GALA'XY, *n. f.* [*γαλαξία*; *galaxie*, Fr.] The milky way; a
stream of light in the sky.

A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,
And pavement stars, as stars to thee appear,
Seen in the galaxy. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

A brown, for which heaven would disband
The galaxy, and stars be tann'd. *Cleaveland.*

Men doubt, because they stand so thick i' th' sky,
If those be stars that paint the galaxy. *Cowley.*

We dare not undertake to shew what advantage is brought
to us by those innumerable stars in the galaxy. *Bentley's Serm.*

GAL'BANUM, *n. f.*

We meet with galbanum sometimes in loose granules, called
drops or tears, which is the purest, and sometimes in large
masses. It is soft, like wax, and ductile between the fingers;
of a yellowish or reddish colour: its smell is strong and dis-
agreeable; its taste acrid, mucous and bitterish. It is of a
middle nature between a gum and a resin, being inflammable

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as a resin, and soluble in water as a gum, and will not dissolve
in oil as pure resins do. It is the produce of an umbelliferous
plant, whose stalks are about an inch thick, and five or six feet
high: its leaves are like the common anise, of a strong smell,
and acrid taste; but the flowers, and especially the seeds, much
more so. The whole plant abounds with a viscous milky
juice, which it yields when wounded, and which soon con-
cretes into substance called galbanum. The plant is frequent
in Persia, and in many parts of Africa. Its medicinal virtues
are considerable in althimas, coughs, and hysterick com-
plaints. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

I yielded indeed a pleasant odour, like the best myrrh; as
galbanum. *Ecclef. xxiv. 15.*

GALE, *n. f.* [*gahling*, hastily, sudden, German.] A wind not
tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze.

What happy gale

Blows you to Padua here, from old Verona? *Shakefp.*

Of gentlest gale Arabian odours fann'd
From their soft wings, and Flora's earliest smells. *Milton.*

Fresh gales and gentle air.

Umbria's green retreats, *Addison.*

Where western gales eternally reside.

GA'LEAS, *n. f.* [*galeasse*, French.] A heavy low-built vessel,
with both sails and oars. It carries three masts, but they can-
not be lowered, as in a galley. It has thirty-two seats for
rowers, and six or seven slaves to each. They carry three
tires of guns at the head, and at the stern there are two tire
of guns. *Diet.*

The Venetians pretend they could set out, in case of great
necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred gallees, and ten ga-
leassins. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

GA'LEATED, *adj.* [*galeatus*, Latin.]

1. Covered as with a helmet.

A galeated echinus copped, and in shape somewhat more
conick than any of the foregoing. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. [In botany.] Such plants as bear a flower resembling an hel-
met, as the monkhood.

GAL'EULATE, *adj.* [*from galenus*, Latin.] Covered as
with a hat.

GA'LIOT, *n. f.* [*galiotte*, French.] A little galley or fort of
brigantine, built very light and fit for chase. It carries but
one mast, and two or three paterrocs. It can both sail and
row, and has sixteen or twenty seats for the rowers, with one
man to each oar. *Diet.*

Barbarossa sent before him Dragut and Corsetus, two
notable pyrates, with thirty galiots, who, landing their men,
were valiantly encountered by Sarmentus, and forced again to
their galiots. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

GALL, *n. f.* [*zeala*, Saxon; *galle*, Dutch.]

1. The bile; an animal juice remarkable for its supposed bitter-
ness.

Come to my woman's breast,
And take my milk for gall, you murth'ring ministers! *Shak.*

A honey tongue, a heart of gall,
Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall. *Shakefp.*

It drew from my heart all love,
And added to the gall. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

This position informs us of a vulgar error, terming the
gall bitter, as their proverb more preceptorily implies; it's as
bitter as gall; whereas there's nothing gullable sweeter; and
what is most unctuous must needs partake of a sweet favour.

Gall is the greatest resolvent of curdled milk: Boerhaave
has given at a time one drop of the gall of an eel with
succes. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. The part which contains the bile.

The married couple, as a testimony of future concord, did
cast the gall of the sacrifice behind the altar. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

3. Any thing extremely bitter.

Thither write, my queen,
And with mine eyes I'll drink the words you send,
Though ink be made of gall. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

Poison be their drink!

Gall, worse than gall, the daintiest meat they taste! *Shak.*

She still insults, and you must still adore;
Grant that the honey's much, the gall is more. *Dryd. Juv.*

4. Rancour; malignity.

They did great hurt unto his title, and have left a perpetual
gall in the mind of the people. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

5. A slight hurt by fretting off the skin. [*From the verb.*]

This is the fatallest wound of the tongue, carries least smart,
but infinitely more of danger; and is as much superior to the
former, as a gangrene is to a gal or scratch: this may be sore
and vexing, but that suppurating and deadening.

6. Anger; bitterness of mind.

Suppose your hero were a lover,
Though he before had gall and rage;
He grows dispirited and low,
He hates the fight, and shuns the blow. *Prior.*

7. [From